



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

March 24, 2011

Ms. Jenny Gravley  
Taylor Olson Adkins Sralla Elam, LLP  
6000 Western Place, Suite 200  
Fort Worth, Texas 76107-4654

OR2011-04069

Dear Ms. Gravley:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 412132.

The Euless Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for records related to case number 10-0071550. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by other statutes, such as section 58.007 of the Family Code. This section provides for the confidentiality of juvenile law enforcement records related to delinquent conduct and conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. Section 58.007 provides, in relevant part:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;
- (2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and
- (3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). For purposes of section 58.007(c), "child" means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age. *See id.* § 51.02(2) (defining "child" for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). The submitted information reflects that the juvenile suspect was 16 at the time of the incident. Accordingly, we find the submitted information involves a juvenile engaged in delinquent conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. *See id.* § 51.03(a)(1) (defining "delinquent conduct" for purposes of section 58.007 as "conduct, other than a traffic offense, that violates a penal law of this state . . . punishable by imprisonment or by confinement in jail"). It does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply. *See id.* § 58.007(e)-(i). Therefore, we find the information at issue is generally confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.

However, we note the submitted information contains medical records concerning the requestor's son, which we have marked, that are governed under the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part:

- (b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.
- (c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Occ. Code § 159.002(b)-(c). This office has concluded that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all of the documents in the file that relate to diagnosis and treatment constitute either physician-patient communications or records of the identity, diagnosis,

evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician, created or maintained by a physician, for purposes of the MPA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). Medical records must be released upon the patient's signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. Occ. Code §§ 159.004-.005. Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See id.* § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. *See* Occ. Code § 159.002(b); Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

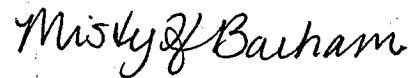
Although the submitted information is generally confidential under section 58.007 of the Family Code, the MPA would provide the requestor with a right of access to the portions of this information consisting of medical records if the requestor obtained proper consent from the patient. Therefore, there is a conflict between the provisions of section 58.007 of the Family Code and the MPA. Where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence that the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026(b); *City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref'd n.r.e.). In this instance, although section 58.007 generally makes records of juvenile conduct confidential, the MPA specifically permits release of medical records to certain parties and in certain circumstances. Accordingly, the MPA prevails over section 58.007. Additionally, although you also claim section 552.108 for the marked medical records, the MPA prevails over the general exceptions to disclosure under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act). Accordingly, the department may not withhold the medical records under section 552.108. The department must release the marked medical records only in accordance with the MPA. The department must withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information

under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Misty Haberer Barham".

Misty Haberer Barham  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MHB/eeg

Ref: ID # 412132

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)